Plants, an area of 300 Kilometers radius around the site is investigated using all available seismological, geological & geophysical information, satellite imageries and other remote sensing data including history of earthquakes. Geological faults are investigated in the site region, and their maximum earthquake potential is estimated, which is taken for seismic design. In case of any doubt, the interpretation leading to the worst possible earthquake is taken for design. An earthquake of magnitude 6.7 on the richter scale has been assumed to occur at a distance of twelve Kilometers from the Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) site to maximize the earthquake design parameters for NAPS. This is considered to be the magnitude of the maximum credible earthquake which the Moradabad fault (passing at a distance of twelve Kilometres North West of the NAPS site), may be capable of in the worst case. After the occurrence of Marathwada earthquake in September, 1993, Government of India has constituted a National Committee to consider the large scale restructuring of the National Seismological Monitoring Systems and several co-seismic and other geophysical investigations in the Indian peninsula shield.

(b) The seismicity of the Himalayan region has been known for quite some time, and instrumentally recorded data on earthquakes in that region had been available to make an assessment of the earthquake hazard in the NAPS area. the fact that the peninsula is a different geological entity and belonged to a different tectonic regime was well known at the time of NAPS design, and has been appropriately taken into consideration in the design of the reactor and other reactor Components. Earthquakes in the Himalayan region will not adversely affect the NAPS as was confirmed at the time of the Uttarkashi earthquake on October, 20,1991.

(c) The Department of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee, which is nationally and internationally known, had prepared the Seismic design report for the NAPS. Information used in arriving at the seismic design parameters was collected by the Department of Earthquake Engineering from the Geological Survey of India, Metereological Department and other National Agencies. The seismic design reports were subjected to extensive review by the Narora Design Safety Committee and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and by several experts from National Agencies.

(d) At present additional reactors are not envisaged at the Narora site.

Nuclear Radioactive Wastes in Tarapur Atomic Power Station

428. DR. SHRIKANT RAMACHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantum of nuclear waste of radioactive material which is generated in Tarapur Atomic Power Station, annually;

(b) out of this waste how much can be covered by the waste management facilities developed and which are in operation in Tarapur Atomic Power Station;

(c) what is the fate of the balance waste;

(d) whether environmental groups have represented against the mismanagement of this radioactive waste; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to take care of the said wastes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER"S OFFICE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) generates on an everage 50,000 Cubic Metres of liquid effluents and 330 Cubic Metres of solid waste annually.

(b) Liquid and solid radioactive waste management facilities set up and in operation at Tarapur are capable of safely managing the entire quantity of liquid effluents and solid waste generated at Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Department is not aware of complaints from any environmental groups about waste mismanagement.

(e) Does not arise.